NO MATERIAL CHANGE

IN THE STRIKE SITUATION IN PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

Only One Mine Open in the Cambria District-More West Virginia Miners Strike. Operators Sign a Call for a Meeting to Consider Arbitration-Chief Arthur Declines to Hold a Conference with President Ratchford-Strikers Marching on the Miners at Work

Pittsburg, July 23.-The situation in this district has not materially changed today. The efforts of the arbitration commission have been so far successful that a call for a meeting of operators on Tuesday next has been issued. It is signed by W. P. De Armitt for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company; J. B. Zerbe, for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company; E. Young, for M. A. Hanna & Co.; George W. Schlendeberg, for the E. L. Robbins Company, and other leading operators of the district. These names to the notice of a meeting is sufficient guarantee of the success of the gathering in point of attendance. W. P. Rend will also be asked to sanction the signing of his name to the call. He is now in

The Canonsburg region has produced no sensational features today. The striking miners are still encamped near the Allison and Boone mines to persuade workers from going to work.

There are vague rumors of a march on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. There is no doubt among those that are in a position to know that such a move is contemplated, but just at what time is kept a profound secret. While all of this is going on the Turtle Creek, Sandy Creek and Plum Creek mines are working steadily and without interference. The employes claim that they will pay no attention to the strikers and want to be left alone. On the other hand, the miners' officials claim that their organizers, who have been at work in secret have laid the foundation for a general laying down of tools when the proper time arrives. Much depends on the situation in West Wirginia. If that section comes out the New York and Cleveland mines will naturally be the pivotal point.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.-A coal famine is imminent in this city. Several establishments have only enough to last a few weeks and others are burning wood, being unable to procure coal. The Riverton paper mill has closed For instance, the minimum number of for want of fuel. Railroads seize the coal shipped to this city from other

Altoona, Pa., July 23.-All the coal mines but one in the northern Cambria region, which includes the openings along the Susquehanna extension of the Cresson and Clearfield railroad, closed down today, the men, about 2,000 in number, going out on strike. The mines affected are operated by the Sterling Coal Company, Duncan & Spangler, Barnes & Tucker, and the Vintendale Coal Company. The Cambria mine operated by David E. Williams & Co., of Philadelphia, is the only one working. It develops that the miners held a meeting a few days list. If there are 28,700,000 acres of land ago and made a demand for check weight. They were given to under- year, under ordinary conditions that stand that their demand would be complied with, and when no check weighmen were put on this morning, 1895, the differences from one year to the threat to strike was put into effect. another, or from one year to some other A meeting of the miners in this district will be held at Hastings tomorrow when the matter of check weigh- or eight years there has been a gradual men will be further considered. The failure of the operators to comply with land listed, until the difference between the law in this respect will furnish a the number in 1888 and 1895 amounted reason for calling out all the men. The to about 700,000 acres; an area which Altoona operators, as well as those in would make five of our average size the neighborhood of South Fork, of- | counties. The failure to get this land fer no objection to check weighmen on the tax book regularly from year to and will put them on as soon as re-, year (and if it appears thereon one quired by the miners to do so. They year it should, generally speaking, apwere discontinued by the miners and pear thereon every year), entails a loss not by the operators.

Gompers, of the American Federation and expenses of the government and of Labor, has wired the United Mine Workers of America, that he will send lose. Chris Evans to help in the West Virginia field. He was formerly secretary of the federation and in 1889 was president of the Ohio miners.

Cleveland, July 23.-President Ratchford sent a message today to Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers requesting his presence at a conference of labor leaders to be held at Wheeling, West Virginia, on Monday. Chief Arthur replied as follows: "I cannot legally comply with your request." Chief Arthur in explanation said that the rules of the brotherhood prevented his attendance and that his presence might lead to a misunderstanding. "The engineers have nothing to do with the strike," said he, "and while as individuals we sympathize with the strikers, we cannot as an organization, aid them."

Scottdale, Pa., July 23.—The attempt to organize the coke workers into the United Mine Workers' Association is meeting with very little success in this part of the region. The miners are now getting \$1.05 per hundred bushels, within 2 cents of the highest wages received for the past eight years, and it will take considerable argument to get them to go out on a sympathetic strike at this time.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 23 .- This morning the miners at Hiles mines came out as did also forty others at the shaft, and it is reported that some are out at the New England mines. A successful meeting was held at Willow Tree house this afternoon by Debs. Ratchford and Mahon. Three hundred of the Monongahela miners, accompanied by their wives and children, escorted by a band, marched through the broiling sun to an intermediate point between Monongahela and Fairmont where they were met by a delegation of miners from Hiles and other mines. Monongahela Coal Company officials were also present.

Debs advised the men to march in a body to the other mines and endeavor to get them to come out, saying that he would tell them when the time

was ripe. This evening Debs, Ratchford and Mahon held a meeting which was attended by about 1,700 people. The Monongahela miners attended in body marching six miles through me country.

Claims to Klondyke Lands

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., July 24.-A. B. Schanz, who is interested in W. J. Arkell's claims to the Klondyke gold fields in Alaska, was today offered \$50,000 for his interest in the claims by Harry H. Clark, of Godfrey & Clark, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Clark is a brother-in-law of the Arkells and will accompany Arkell to the gold fields to claim the Glave and Schanz locations of 1890 and 1891.

TAXATION IN THIS STATE.

The Variations From Year to Year in the Number of Acres of Land Returned-Laxity in Listing Other Property-Imprisonment for Non-Payment of Taxes. Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.

Raleigh, N. C., July 24. (Special Correspondence.) At the county officers' convention, to

meet at Morehead City this week. State Auditor Ayer will deliver an address. He will say in part as follows:

Let us first review some facts and figures concerning the listing return of land-a species of property which is always visible, and which does not decrease or increase in natural measurement. The most reliable authority accessible shows that there are in the state 52,250 square miles of territory. Reduced to acres the area is 33,440,000 square acres. Of this area within state bounds, however, there are 3,670 square miles, or 2,348,800 square acres of water. These figures show the net amount of actual land in the state to measure up to 31,091,200 acres. The number of acres of land returnable for taxation in 1895, according to the auditor's report for that year, was 28,019,748. It appears, therefore, that there are 3,071,452 acres of land in this state which are not listed for taxation for the year 1896. From this number must be deducted the amount of land included in towns lots. The number of lots was 80,000 in round numbers, and allowing % of an acre for each town lot, which is a fair average, it appears that 10,000 acres are listed as town property, without reference to the measurement per acre. We then have a discrepency of 3,061,452 acres between the number of acres of land contained in the state, and the number of acres listed for taxation. The conclusion is therefore forced, that there has either been considerable laxity in the matter of getting the land on the tax list, or that the state owns more than 3,000,000 acres. From such records as are accessible, there is no way to conclude that the state owns so much territory. If we should grant that the state owns 1,000,000 acres, which is a very liberal estimate, there would still remain more than 2,000,000 acres unlisted. The average valuation of land according to the tax assessment in this state is about \$4.00 per acre. At this average, 2,000,000 acres of land are worth \$8,000,000, and a failure to list this land for taxation at the average value per acre shows a loss of taxation

There are several facts that might prove interesting in connection with this particular matter of listing land. acres of land listed in any one year during the past ten years was 27,287,466 acres: this was in 1891. The maximum number of acres of land listed in any one year during the past ten years was 28,715,324; this was in 1888. These figures show a difference of 1,427,858 acres between the listing of one year and the listing of another. It is impossible that land can get up and walk out of the state during the term of tax listing in one year and show itself for listment another year. It is therefore evident that there is some looseness in our system, or some laxity or incompetency on the part of those charged with the duty of primarily making up the tax in the state that can be listed in one amount of land should appear on the tax list every year; but from 1885 to year, have ranged from 100,000 to nearly 1,500,000 acres. For the last seven decrease of the number of acres of to the state's revenue which, under our Columbus, Ohio, July 23.-President low rate of taxation and the necessities public institutions, it can ill afford to

to the state and counties, under the

present constitutional tax rate, of more

than \$52,000 per year.

VARIATION IN VALUATION.

A curious fact in connection with the listing of land for the past several years is the valuation at which it has been returned. For instance, in 1884 the number of acres of land returned was 28,-468,000 acres. It was valued at \$102,300,-000. At this time land and real estate of every character was held to be worth more than any body holds it to be worth today, and yet, strange to say, in 1895 28,000,000 acres of land are valued at \$110,000,000. So according to the assessment or valuation which has prevailed, it appears that 28,400,000 acres of land were worth \$8,000,000 less in 1884 than 28,000,000 acres are worth in 1896. This, it seems to me shows some radical defect and irregularity in our system of assessment; for the common cry from one end of the state now to the other is that land is worth from 10 to 25 per cent. less in 1896 and 1897 than in 1884 and 1887.

If it should so happen in the valuation and assessment of land for 1897, or in the next general assessment under our present system, that the valuation of land should be made to correspond with the present general sentiment as to its comparative value, we would sustain in this particular alone a loss in taxable values of from ten to twentyfive million dollars; and this at the present rate of taxation would mean a loss in state and county revenues of

from \$60,000 to \$150,000 in one year. The irregularities in listing, of course, teresting to note some illustratons as to the differences that have occurred there. In doing this we will only notice the reutrns for the last four years, viz.: 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. For instance, one county (Alamance), returned for taxation in 1893, 234,000 acres; in '94, 231,000 acres; in '95, 235,000 acres in '96, 265,000 acres, thus showing a difference; the amount of money reported on hand between one year and another, during for one year and the amount reported the past four years, of 34,000 acres in that county. The returns as a whole show an increased acreage of taxable

land in that county. I believe that there has been some legislation affecting the boundaries of this county and Chatham county. If the effect was to increase the area of Alamance, it is to be expected that there would be an increase in the number of acres returnable for taxation. But an increase in Alamance would naturally cause a decrease in Chatham's acreage, and we would expect Chatham to show a decrease in the subsequent reports. The fact is, however, that Chatham also reports an increase during the past four years of from four to six thousand acres, and instead of being able to account for the increase in Alamance on account of a change in

or incompetency among those who made up the first returns and reported them to the county officials.

Another county (Cumberland), returned in 1893, 508,000 acres; in '94, 492-000 acres; in '95, 484,000 acres, and in '96 483,000 acres, showing a difference in one year and another during the past four years, of 25,000 acres. But this difference was a decrease. Similar instances could be cited from nearly every county but these will serve to illustrate the fact that something in our listing system needs looking after. Only one county (Tyrrell) in the state, during the past four years has returned a unifrom number of acres for taxation. every year. There have been some greater differences than those above noted. For instance, one county (Buncombe), returned about 40,000 acres of land less in 1896 than in 1893. Another county (Guilford), returned about 40,-000 more in '96 than in '93, so that the loss in the one county and the gain in another off-set each other and had no effect in changing the aggregate num-ber of acres for 1896. If the county which gained made a correct report, and the return of '93 for the county which lost for '96 was correct, there ought to have been a net gain for those two counties of 40,000 acres.

The most remarkable difference in the number of acres during the past four years is shown by a western county (Henderson); the number returned in 1893 being 192,000 acres: in '94, 240,000 acres; in '95, 202,000 acres, and in '96, 260,000 acres. While this county shows a gain of 68,000 acres in four years, it has had no material effect on the aggregate number of acres of land returned, for losses in other counties show a decrease of more than 200,000 acres of land between the years of '93

and '96. If for the year 1897, each county would return as large a number of acres as it has ever returned in any one year for the past five or six years, the grand aggregate would unquestionably reach close to thirty millions or more, and all possible increase in quantity may be needed to counteract a possible decrease in valuation.

If such irregularities as I have pointed out can occur under our existing system, with property that is always visible and stationary, and with records that ought to make it easy to account for any change involving a decrease or increase, is it not reasonable to suppose-in fact are we not driven to think, if not to know, that much greaer irregularities can occur and will occur with property that is not visiblesuch property as franchises, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, money and other personal property.

LISTING OF PERSONAL PROP-ERTY.

of this intangible or invisible property, including money on hand, solvent credits, stocks and stock in incorporbanking institutions of the state report bank stock to the amount of \$5,436,000. Under the provisions of the law the taxes due the state direct on bank stock are paid by the banks to the treasurer, and the treasurer reports having received taxes on the amount of stock above named. While the banks report the stock for state taxation, the law requires the individual stockholdwhich he resides for county taxation. The entire amount of stock listed in the counties by individual stockholders, according to the last auditor's report, amounted to \$2,008,912. It thus appears that there is a difference of \$3,248,038 between the amount of bank stock on which state tax was paid for 1896, and the amount on which county tax was paid. This forces the conclusion that there has been either some great irregularity in listing of stock by individual stockholders, or that nearly two-thirds of the stock in North Carolina banks is held by residents of other states. This latter conclusion I am not ready to admit. At the present rate of taxation the counties lose annually, by this discrepancy in listing \$18,898; provided, of course, that all the bank stock is held by residents of the state. It is quite certain that some is held by non- It is possible under our law that some residents, but nothing like the amount between that reported by the banks and that listed for taxation in the

Another kind of intangible or invisible property, if these terms may be properly applied tomoney, solvent credits, etc., is "Money on Hand or on Deposit." A special column is made for this species of property in the state payers may have given in money on reports of property returned for taxation, in addition to a column for "Solvent Credits," and a column for "Stock in Incorporated Companies." Unless its." the item of "Money on Hand or on Deposit," has been very much mixed with other kinds of property, there is an what exists in the state and what is listed for taxation. For instance, the deposits aggregated \$10,064,476. This, of course, does not include any moneys that might have been in the possession of the tax payers and not in the banks, and ordinarily it would seem that anyon Hand or on Deposit" should approximate the amount reported as being held by the banks. But in the column for "Money on Hand or on Deposit," in the auditor's report for 1896. the total amount listed is shown to be setts, which is universally regarded as only \$4,124,00. Here another conclusion is forced, that there is an irregularity in the return of money on hand, or that considerably more than one-half of the money on deposit in the banks of this state is owned and held by non- fourteen days after demand to pay his residents; for the difference between | tax, and the collector cannot find sufthe amount reported on hand and in ficient goods upon which it may be begin in the counties, and it may be in- the banks, and the amount listed for levied, he may take the body of such taxation is \$5,929,000 At the present rate of taxation, and granting that this amount of money is owned by citizens, there is an annual loss in revenue to the state and counties of more than \$40,000.

should be a vast difference between days." for another year; for money is an article which is easily susceptible of circulation, and any amount from 1 cent to \$10,000,000 might easily move from one state to another in a day. But state show that there is less difference in the number of dollars reported on hand from year to year in the various counties than there is in the number of acres of land reported from year to year by the various counties. This is a surprising condition of affairs, because dollars are expected to circulate and move from place to place, while acres of land are bound down by a we could not reasonably expect to al-

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the next year unless there had been some legislative change in the boundaries of such counties.

"Stock in Incorporated Companies" is another species of property which, according to the reports made, might be said to exhibit marvelous gymnastic powers-not so much in the annual aggregate amounts reported as in the different returns made from year to year by various counties. It is not difficult to understand that this kind of property might easily decrease or increase in various counties by transfer from one to the other, or a transfer out of the state altogether. But some illustrations may be given which seem to me to be altogether unaccountable. For instance, one county (Cabarrus), reports a comparatively small difference from year to year, having reported for taxation in 1893 \$99,000, in 1894, \$103,000; in 1895, \$81,000; in 1896, \$31,000. Another county (Guilford), reported in 1893 \$93,000; in 1894, \$42,000; in 1895, \$9,000; in 1896, \$78,000. Another county (Forspth), reported in 1893 \$50,000; in 1894, \$140,000; in 1895, \$32,000; and in 1896, \$18,000. Another county (Rowan), reported in 1893, \$444,000; in 1894, \$42,000; in 1895, \$16,000; in 1896, \$229,000. All these counties show a considerable decrease in stock in incorporated companies since 1893. One county (Durham), shows a remarkable increase from 1893, as well as a remarkable difference in the amount from year to year. It reported in 1893 \$265,000; in 1894, \$104,000; in 1895, \$1,028,-000; and in 1896, \$1,344,000. Two counties (Graham and Montgomery), have not U. S. 4's reg.....111½ N. Caro. 6's.....125 reported any stock in incorporated U. S. 4's cou.....112½ N. Caro. 4's.....102 reported any stock in incorporated U.S. N. 4's reg...124 S. Caro. non-fu... ompanies during the past four years. Let us look for awhile at reports and | One county (Polk), reported an aver-Let us look for awhile at reports and One county (Polk), reported an aver- U. S. 5's reg.....113% Tenn. N. Set 5's...105 facts concerning the listing and return age of \$80,000 a year for three years, U. S. 5's cou.....114% Tenn. N. Set 6's. and in 1896 reported none at all. We can easily understand how a county might report no stock at all, say, in 1894, and report a large amount in a subsequent year; for the completion of a large manufacturing concern or ated companies, etc. The last report | 1894, and report a large amount in a of the state treasurer shows that the subsequent year; for the completion of a large manufacturing concern or the organization of large stock syndicates is possible from one year to another; but it is rather irregular for a county to report half a million dollars worth of stock, say in 1893, and while not suffering the loss of any factory or stock company, report but little over ten thousand dollars in 1894, and then in 1895 strike around the half er to list his stock in the county in million dollar mark again. We can understand that this is actually possible, but I am inclined to think that these differences in reports in this state are

> of listing than to the yearly going out and coming in of the stock itself. While the facts I have stated might clearly indicate some dodging and evasion of taxation, there is yet another kind of property known as "Solvent Credits," concerning which there has doubtless always been greater dodging and evasion than with any other kind of property. It is clearly intended that the terms "Solvent Credits" shall comprehend every evidence of debt, including bonds, mortgages, chattel mortgages, notes of hand and all accounts collectible by law, but especially such obligations as are collectible by distress, whether bearing interest or not. confusion might arise with reference to this term; for while we provide for the listing of money on hand or on deposit, and while some moneys on deposit are doubtless given in as money on hand, our law specifies that any certificate of deposit in any bank may or shall be deemed a solvent credit. It is therefore possible, that some tax deposit under the head of "Money on Hand," while others may have given

much more largely due to our system

it in under the head of "Solvent Cred-No question is raised as to the constitutionality of imprisoning a citizen in this state because he fails or refuses immense discrepancy in the reports of to put his name on the tax list. But after his name appears, then comes the comment that he cannot be constibanks alone reported in 1896 that their | tutionally imprisoned for failure to pay the obligation. It is a curious condition of affairs that will permit the imprisonment of a man for declining to formally acknowledge an obligation which is known to exist, and permit the imthing like a correct report of "Money prisonment of the same man for refusal to pay it.

North Carolina is not the only state that has on its statute books a law for the imprisonment of a citizen who fails to pay taxes. The state of Massachuone of the most intelligent and intellectual states in the union, does not think it vicious or unfair to present on its code the following enactment:

"If a person refuses or neglects for person and commit him to prison, there to remain until he pays the tax and charges of commitment and imprisonment or is discharged by order of law. But a person imprisoned for non-payment of a poll tax shall not be de-It is easy to understand that there | tained in prison more than twenty

Massachusetts, however, has no constitutional prohibition of imprison-

ment for debt. The attorney general has announced pounds \$4.12464.15; short rib sides, loose his opinion to the effect that this law is constitutional in this state, and while every effort should be made to avoid gallon \$1.19. generally speaking the reports for this the necessity of resorting to it, it ought to be made to serve as an inspiration to some citizens to be willing and prompt in contributing to the public burden their proportionate share of its expense. I would not appear as a defender of this law on account of any general necessity for it, for our machinery for the collection of taxes after there has been a proper return of property, is amply sufficient for all purcondition of nature that prevents any poses of collection if the officers who change of base or locality; and while are entrusted with its execution will do their duty. But it is on our books, ways find approximately the same and it may be well for the executors amount of money on hand in any coun- of the law to understand the force of boundary lines, if there was any, we ty year after year there is every reason it, and for them to let others know just find an aggravated case of imperfec- to think that the maximum number of how much it means, despite the scattion in our system of listing, or an em- acres that could be reported from one tering comment and speculative disphasis of something like carelessness county in one year could be reported cussion that may be made on it.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT. Wilmington, N. C., July 24.

Receipts of cotton today—1 bale.

Receipts to same date last year, — This season's receipts to date—234,447 bales. Receipts to same date last year-171,066 bales.
The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange. Good ordinary.....

NAVAL STORES. Spirits turpentine-Machine barrels dull at 2414c; country barrels dull at 24c. Rosin firm at \$1.20 and \$1.25. Tar firm at \$1.15.

Crude turpentine quiet; hard \$1.30; yel-low dip \$1.80; virgin \$1.90. Prices same day last year—Spirits tur-pentine 214c and 204c; rosin \$1.324 and \$1.374; tar \$1.10; crude turpentine \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$1.70.

Receipts today-266 casks spirits turpen tine, 737 barrels rosin, 51 barrels tar, 32 barrels crude turpentine. Receipts for same date last year-383 casks spirits turpentine, 1,126 barrels rosin, 106 barrels tar, 72 barrels crude tur-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

FINANCIAL.

New York, July 24.-Money on call steady at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87% for demand and at \$4.86% for sixty days. Posted rates \$4.87@4.87% and \$4.88@4.88%. Commercial bills at \$4.85½. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 46¼. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong. Government bonds irregular.

	strong. Government bonus irregular.				
	STOCKS.				
The same of the sa	Atchison				
	Pittsburg				
	Southern Ry 94 Sugar				
	W. & L. E 1% West. Union 85%				
	BONDS.				
	U. S. 2's reg 97½ Missouri 6's100				

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24-1 p. m.-Closing cot-ton-Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling 44d; the sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,700 American; receipts 1,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed quiet at the ad-American middling, low middling clause:

July 4 12-64d, 4 13-64d buyers; July and August 4 11-64d buyers; August and September 4 7-64d sellers; September and October 3 63-64d, 4d buyers; October and No vember 3 57-64d, 3 58-64d buyers; November and December 3 55-64d sellers; December and January 3 53-64d, 3 54-64d buyers; Jan-uary and February 3 53-64d, 3 54-64d sellers; February and March 3 54-64d sellers; March and April 3 54-64d, 3 55-64d value; April and May 3 55-64d, 3 56-64d sellers. New York, July 24.—Cotton quiet; mid-dling 7 15-16c; net receipts none; gross 602; forwarded 60; sales 358, all spinners; stock

Total today: Net receipts 360; exports to the continent 1.648; stock 108,341. Total since September 1st: Net receipts 6,606,374; exports to Great Britain 2,998,557; to France 699,155; to the continent 2,135,

247; to the channel 5,481. Cotton futuers closed steady; sales 43, 400 bales: January 7.08; February 7.11; March 7.14; April 7.17; July 7.50; August 7.47; September 7.27; October 7.07; November 7.02; December 7.04. Spot quiet, unchanged; middling uplands 15-16c; middling gulf 8 3-16c.

PORT RECEIPTS. Galveston-Quiet at 7%c; net receipts 35. Norfolk-Firm at 81/sc; net receipts 58;

Baltimore-Nominal at 81/4c. Boston-Steady at 7 15-16c; net receipts 23: gross 449. Wilmington-Firm at 8c: net receipts 1. Philadelphia-Firm at 8 3-16c; net re-

Savannah-Firm at 7%c; net receipts 1. New Orleans-Firm at 7%c; net receipts : gross 154. Mobile-Steady at 7%c; net receipts 7.

Memphis-Steady at 7 13-16c; net re-Augusta-Firm at 8c. Charleston-Firm at 7%c; net receipts 12.

Louisville-Firm at 8c. St. Louis-Steady at 7 13-16c; net receipts gross 43. Houston-Quiet at 7%c; net receipts 9. Cincinnati-Firm at 81/8c.

GRAINS, PROVISIONS, ETC. Chicago, July 24.-The leading futures were as follows:

Open. High. Low. Clos.

2	Wheat-				
٦	July	75%	76%	75	763
	September	711/2	73	711/4	723
4	December	72%	73%	721/8	734
	Corn-				
,	July				271
3	September	26%	275%	26%	271
	December	27%	28%	27%	285
q	May	301/4	311/4	301/4	311
	Oats-				
	July	171/4	-	_	17%
-	September	17%	17%	171/2	177
	December	181/8	18%	181/8	184
٠	May	201/4	20%	201/4	201/
	Mess pork-	2000			
	July	_			\$7.70
	September	7.75	7.771/2	7.75	7.75
531	Lard-				
	September	\$4.121/2	\$4.20	\$4.1214	\$4.15
,	October	4.171/2	4.221/2	4.171/2	4.221
ı	December	4.25	4.271/2	4.25	4.274
	Short ribs-				
	July		_		\$4.574
ı	September	4.521/2	4.60	4.521/2	4.60
24	October	4.571/2	4.65	4.571/2	4.624
2	Cash quotatio	ons we	re as f	ollows:	Flou
	firm; No. 2 spr	ing wh	eat 764	4764c	No.
	spring wheat 7	0@73c:	No. 2 1	ed 7614	@76%c
	No. 2 corn 271/20	· No.	oats 1	736 6180	No.
	white 21@22c;	No. 3	white 1	714@21c	meg
	pork, per barr	rel \$7.7	0607.75	lard :	per 10
	port, per bar	4 15	hart ell	niden	lana

New York, July 24.-Flour-Weak at first, but subsequently improved with the jump in wheat; Minnesota patent \$4.25@ 4.55; do bakers' \$3.50@3.60; winter patents \$4.30@4.65; do straights \$4.00@4.20; do extras \$3,29@3.50; do low grades \$2.95@3.30. Wheat—Spot closed firm; options open-

\$4.25@4.50; dry salted shoulders, boxed \$4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed \$5.1214@

5.25; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per

ed firmer on covering and foreign buying, eased off under liquidation, liberal new wheat receipts, short selling and favor-able crop news, but finally rallied sharply on the jump in corn and closed 1@1½c net higher: No. 2 red July 83%@83½c, closed 83%c; September 76 15-16@78%c, closed 78½c, Corn—Spot strong; No. 2 32c; opened firm and was strong all day on covering; talk of hot winds in Kansas, closed %c net higher; July closed 32c; August 3', 4, 231%c, closed 31%c; September 31%632%, closed

Cats—Spot quiet; No. 2 21%c. Lard—Firmer; western steamed closed \$4.30 nominal; refined firm.

My Hair Came Back!

Almost every mail brings letters overflowing with gratitude from those whom S.S.S. has cured of that vilest of all diseases—contagious blood poison—and restored to health and happiness from a condition of forlorn misery.

What hope and enletters carry to others who have been strug-gling with this dreadful Plain Truth. affliction. These plain unvarnished experi-

ences of those who have been cured are worth more than thousands of claims made as mere advertisementa. For twenty years this straightforward. sincere policy has been strictly pur-sued in offering S. S. S. to the public, and its unparalelled success is not due to what is claimed it can do, but to the boundless words of praise from those for whom it HAS DONE so much,

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 11, 1896. "It is with pleasure that I write to inform you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, S. S. S., as I cannot thank it enough for doing what a number of

doctors here have failed to do. "Six months ago I had contagious blood When poison so badly that I had given up all hope Hope of being cured, for it seemed that the more Had Fled.

medicine I took, the worse I got. All of my hair and eye-brows came out; I had paralysis of the face, and lost my hearing, besides I had eight immense carbuncles on my back and arms. My mouth and throat were so sore that I could hardly swallow, and I had lost twenty pounds. Could a man in this state be blamed for putting an end to his miserable existence?

"That is what I thought of doing before I read of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). I am now taking the fourteenth bottle, and I wish you could see the difference. My

Cause hair has all come back, my hearing restored, To and I have gained fourteen pounds. Haven't I Rejoice. something to be thankful for?" (The name and address of this writer

will be furnished to anyone interested, upon application.) Mr. W. M. Rutherford, of 612 S.

Main St., Muncie, Indiana, says: "I had a severe case of blood poison, for which I was treated by the best doctor here, but he was unable The to check the disease, and I grew steadily

Right worse. I also tried several remedies, but they did not seem to Remedy reach the trouble at all. I had begun to think I was incurable, when someone recommended S. S. S., and before I had finished the first bottle I knew I had the right remedy at last. A dozen bottles cured me completely and I have had no sign of the

disease since." It is no experiment to take S. S. S. It is absolutely the only cure for the most horrible of all diseases-Contagious Blood Poison. S. S. S. is the only remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

which means so much to all who know the disastrous effects of potash and mercury-the foundation of all other blood medicines.

Book on the disease and its treatment will be mailed free by SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Pork-Dull: old mess \$7.75@8.25; new mess \$8.75@9.25; short clear \$8.75@10.06; family \$9.25@10.50. Eggs-Quiet; state and Pennsylvania 121/2613c; western fresh 12c.

Petroleum-Dull; united, no market; refined New York \$5.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$5.70; do in bulk \$3.20. Rice-Firm; fair to extra 4446c; Japan Molasses-Firm; New Orleans open ket-

tle good to choice 23@30c. Coffee-Options opened quiet at 5 points decline, rallied slightly on local covering, with sellers scarce; otherwise featureless, with weak undertone, following unsatis-factory European cables and heavy Brazilian receipts; closed firm with prices unchanged to 10 points higher; sales 4,500 bags, including September at \$6.95@7.00; December at \$7.15; spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 7%c; No. 7 jobbing 7%c; mild dull; Cordova 101/2/2161/4c; sales 1,500 bags very desirable Rio at 71/4c, also 1,000 bags Salvador for export to Europe at 121/4c and on priavte terms; 1,800 bags Maracaibo, 400 Bucaramauga and 1,000 Central American. Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 31/3c; centrifugal 96 test 3%c; refined firm; mould A 5 3-16c; standard A 4 13-16c; confectioners' A 4 13-16c; cut loaf 5½c; crushed 5½c; powdered 5 3-16c; granulated 4 15-16c;

New York, July 24.-Rosin steady: strained common to good \$1.60@1.65. Turpentine firmer at 27@274c Savannah, July 24.-Turpentine firm at

NAVAL STORES.

25c; sales 710; receipts 1,251. Rosin firm; sales 4,673; receipts 3,036; quote A. B. C. D \$1.20@1.25; E \$1.25@1.30; F \$1.30@1.35; G \$1.35 @1.40; H \$1.50@1.55; I \$1.55; K \$1.60; M \$1.65; N \$1.85; W G \$2.05; W W \$2.40. Charleston, July 24.—Turpentine firm at 31/2c; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; strained common to good \$1.15@1.30.

Sugar Bountles and Their Influence (Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in The July Forum.) The refining interests of our country already command such expert technical skill, such methods and machinery, as to en-able them to take care of their own business without any favors from congress. Legitimate profits in refining sugar can be easily secured without the unreliable discrimination in color made possible by the Dutch standard, and without the aid of

any differential duty on refined sugar, or

any complicated method of levying duties

on imported sugars.
Unless the other sugar producing countries of the world take some restrictive action, it is hard to say where the policy which is now controlling European producers will lead them. Instead of diminishing, we see the premiums on exports increasing. France has met the direct bounty offered by Germany, and is pre-pared to go further. Other sugar-producing countries in Europe are clamoring for the same degree of support furnished by Germany and France. Unless an end is put to this merry war, it may go on until sugar can be delivred in London at simply the cost of transportation or at a still lower figure.

Colonel Miss Nellie Ely, of Tennessee-or is it Miss Colonel Nellie Ely?is said to be exceedingly popular with the other members of the governor's